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Such considerations (failure to sup port candidates) may have an approlate weight in party conventions, but when any feeling of personal resentment can only be gratified by the sacrifice of the true interests of the city it ought to be suppressed. On sober second thought no man will be entisfied with himself if he allows such influences to direct his vote. -Benjamin Harrison.

city affairs and the firm enforcement of all the laws cannot be overstated. A city so managed attracts business and population. The idea that mayor or chief of police is at liberty to permit any law or ordinance to be violated is monstrous. We choose exnot to repeal or suspend them at their sleasure. It is subversive of our system and destructive to our social order to allow our executive officers force. It is not at all a question whether I like the law or whether the officer likes the law. What sort of a condition of society would we have if no man obeyed the law and no officer enforced it unless he liked it! Buch questions are for the legislature and the council. To find fault with an officer for enforcing the law is to repudiate our system of government, and to vote against a candidate | now. cause he is pledged to enforce the laws is to associate one's self with

-Benjamin Harrison. No more can the Tammany tiger in

face than can the leopard change his

The appearance of the Lieber-Frenzel "combine" in the role of the champions of Christianity and the defenders of the faith has convulsed the town.

Which does the taxpayer prefer, an administration which increased the city debt \$200,000, as did Sullivan's, or on like Denny's, which reduced it \$200,000?

The man who votes before 10 o'clock leposits a ballot which really counts for more than one for his party, because it reduces the number of those who must be looked after.

The plety of the Lieber-Frenzel "combine" manifested in the writing of notes charging Mr. Trusler with atheism would be less suspected if it were not working to turn Sunday into a day of dissipation

In spite of all that has been said, it is now believed that a union of all the elements opposed to Tammany will be made in New York city. Here Tammany can be beaten by voting the whole Republican ticket.

ment, will give Indianapolis the best and most economical administration of affairs. He certainly will not take prejudice into the voting booth to mark his

After a thorough canvass of the ward bummers and saloon loafers Mr. Taggart has reached the conclusion, an nounced in his local organ, that "the eople, irrespective of party, are demanding a change in the management of city affairs."

In electing directors for a corporation only stockholders have a vote. The real stockholders in a municipal corporation are the taxpayers. If to-morrow's election were left to these alone there would be no doubt of the result. They would an exceptionally intelligent community, not vote for a wide-open lown, which means a wide-open treasury

That portion of the Democratic platform in Massachusetts which declares that the Wilson bill should take the place of the present tariff law is reparded as an untimely exhibition of the eculiar asininity of the young persons who have passed from mugwumpery to the leadership of the Democracy in that

The new Constitution of Utah conzins a provision which prohibits officers n countles, cities and townships from corrowing money in excess of the amount of taxes for the current year, except by the authorit" of the majority of the citizens therein who have paid a property tax for at least one year preeding. If the wnole Constitution of the ming State is as conservative as the provision referred to it will serve as a del for older States.

Aside from all partisan considerations. which really do not figure much in this municipal election, the Journal believes of the ideas and policies they repreg convictions in favor of good govt and a strict enforcement of law.

throne will yield to the power behind it, and the result will be the most disastrous administration the city has had for twenty years.

VOTE THE REPUBLICAN WHY TICKET!

Why vote the Republican ticket to-

First-Because, from top to bottom. it is the better ticket. As a man Mr. Trusler is better qualified for Mayor than is Mr. Taggart. When the administration of the laws is considered there can be no comparison made between Judge Stubbs and Mr. Cox. No man can make a better city clerk than Lee Nixon has been, The names of six representative men are on the Republican ticket for councilmen at large, while on the Democratic ticket no man who has been nominated can be said to be such a citizen as a prudent man would intrust with the management of his affairs or rely upon his judgment. Second-Because it is morally certain

that the men named on the Republican ticket will continue the business-like polcy of the present city government. As Mayor Mr. Trusler will give his time to the duties of his office, and that time will be devoted to the interests of the whole people. A Council made up of the Republican nominees will, like the present one, look out for the interests of the people. It will not be allured into extravagant schemes; it could not be used to defeat a refunding of bonds at a lower rate of interest to please a clique; the gas "combine" cannot touch it, and no amount of pressure can induce it to sanction any expenditure of money upon new projects. Who can speak for the men nominated by the Democrats for the Council? The bosses, probably, unless the rejection of Mr. Bowles because he signed a petition against saloons in his neighborhood, and Mr. Ryan, because he hostile to the Frenzel gas-meter scheme, reveals the fact that they wear

the collars of the Lieber-Frenzel ring. Third-The Republican ticket should be voted because, on the two occasions that the city has had Democratic administrations, they have been not only inefficient but positively bad. If, since the first centive officers to enforce laws and Democratic administration, there has been any change in the controlling element of the Democratic party it has been for the worse, and, as bad as it was during the Sullivan regime, when the Frenzel ring prevented the changing of 7.3 per cent, bonds for four-per-cents, when the city court was a refuge for lawbreakers and the Democratic laws regulating the liquor traffic, providing for an ordery Sunday and against gambling houses and vile resorts were ignored, no improvement can be expected at the hands of the Democrats who are seeking power

> No one will deny that the reasons given above are founded on truth and fact, and, being so founded, they are sufficient to induce every voter who desires intelligent and economical city administration to go to the polls and vote the whole Republican ticket early to-

THE HINSHAW CASE.

Comment on the verdict in the Hinshaw case takes every phase from unqualified approval to decided dissent. A Sunday paper has a four-column editorial another city paper characterizes the jury as "a set of freaks and fools," and the verdict as a disgrace to the jurisprudence

No doubt juries in criminal cases some times render wrong verdicts, but it is much oftener in favor of the person charged with crime than in favor of the State. The doctrine of reasonable doubt which in the hands of skillful lawyers is often made to beget unreasonable doubts, is the means of freeing many criminals who ought to be punished. It is not often that a jury errs in favor of the

State or on the side of severity. After all, human wisdom has not been able to devise a better means of arriving at facts and deciding the question of guilt or innocence than trial by jury. It has stood the test of hundreds of years The manly voter will go to the polls in Anglo-Saxon countries, and will doubtless continue to be used as long as Anglo-Saxon governments exist. As an evolution of the wisdom of the best minds of the race it is itself prima facie evidence that the verdict of a jury in a criminal case is generally substantial justice. The intelligence, the moral sense, the wisdom the judgment, the conscience, the sense of justice of twelve men are better than those of any one man, and when twelve men under oath agree upon a verdict it is entitled to great moral weight.

> The jury in the Hinshaw case was a thoroughly representative and exceptionally good one. There is no class of men in this or any other country better qualified to sit as jurors in a criminal case than those who composed the jury in the Hinshaw case. Representative men from they were possessed by nature and training of every qualification, mental and moral, necessary to the work of sifting evidence by practical process, weighing it in the scales of justice and reaching a true verdict. Even such a jury might err, but the chances are against it. To characterize them as "freaks and fools" is an insult to the best type of American citizenship. After the case had gone to the jury Judge Hadley, an exceptionally able and impartial judge, was asked what he thought of the case. He replied:

> I have confidence in that jury. It is coma verdict of guilty is returned I shall be-lieve that the evidence in this case, in the minds of conservative men, warrants it, and if a verdict of acquittal is brought in I shall believe the jurors acted honestly and in the light of the evidence.

This should end all criticism of the jury and all imputations on its intelligence or honesty.

Bearing in mind that here were twelve men of full average intelligence and ripe judgment, acting under a solemn oath, it must be remembered further that they necessarily incomplete. They seldom pretend to give more than an intelligent summary, with now and then a few questestimony does not get into the papers,

it might be hoped that he would success- | made against the jury in this case is fully resist the influences to which, if that it was influenced by public clamor. well as the intelligence of the jury. Public opinion, at first wholly in favor there is no reason to believe that the jury was affected by it in the slightest degree. By far the most sympathetic feature of the trial was the presence in the court room, day after day, of the defendant's old father and mother. Their grief was most touching, and if the jury had been accessible to any extraneous influence that would have swayed them in favor of the prisoner. No clamor of a mob could have weighed as much as the daily spectacle of these heart-broken parents. But the jury did their duty as they saw it, and all discussion of the verdict should end in the conclusion foreshadowed by Judge Hadley, viz., that "the jurors acted honestly and in the light of the evidence."

ISSUES.

One of the chief causes of lax and corrupt city government is the inconsistency of a class of excellent men who are regarded as teachers of ethics and religion. Two years ago, when the city was wide open, a number of these excellent citizens made themselves quite conspicuous by their appeals to good men to rally to defeat the Sullivan regime. It was denounced by them with a vigor which newspapers cannot hope to attain. If one or two of them did not mention the name of Indianapolis in connection with Sodom and Gomorrah they did not think that the comparison would add to the force of their arraignment of the Sullivan regime.

One of those who were most conspicuous in this assault upon the candidates of the wide-open policy is reported as intending to vote the Democratic ticket. Probably the report is an error, because it is not possible that a man of intelligence can persuade himself that there is a particle of difference between Mr. Sullivan as a candidate in 1893 and Mr. Taggart as a candidate in 1895. Personally, Mr. Sullivan is as good a man as Mr. Taggart, and, having some familiarity with affairs, he could have made a more efficient Mayor. Mr. Cox. by his record, has shown that he is a second Buskirk.

There has been no change in the men who control the Democratic organization in Indianapolis since 1893. They are the same. The same influences are at work for Mr. Taggart that fought the Sullivan eampaign, except that in the Taggart rather than the occasional thing, as it sire a wide-open town are as active and for Mr. Sullivan. Tammany has not changed in New York since its defeat last fall. The tiger is the same animal he was when well fed, only he is rather more savage. Tammanyism has not changed here. Consequently, any excellent citizen who fought Sullivanism in 1893 will have gone over to the cause of the gamblers and other lawbreakers and to the support of the wide-open policy which he vehemently denounced two years ago if he shall vote the Democratic ticket next Tuesday.

Text: "Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots? Then may ye also do good who are accustomed to

ENALTIES OF THE NATIONAL BANK

LAW. Quite a sensation has been caused in national bank circles in Chicago by the arrest, by order of the government, of two defaulting bank tellers whose stealings had been made good by the guaranty company which furnished their bond. As the United States government only makes arrests with a serious purpose these are properly construed as indicative of an intention to enforce the penalty of the law against the embezzling officials. The arrests have caused much surprise among a class of young bank officers and clerks who, ignorant of the law and with rather crudely developed consciences, have imagined that when the bondsmen of a defaulting clerk made good the amount of his stealing that was an end of the matter and a bar to prosepractice, too common among business men and corporations, of compromising with defaulting employes and relieving them from prosecution on payment by their bondsmen or friends of the amount of their shortage. The effect of such compromises is to give undue importance to the mere recovery of the stolen money, while the offense against the law and the crime against society go unpunished. The influence and example of such cases are demoralizing, and have doubtless contributed to the growth of a false

standard of commercial integrity. In the case of officers and clerks of national banks the national bank law defines their legal liability. The government has nothing to do with their bond. That is given for the protection of the bank and its stockholders and depositors. If these choose to waive their rights as against a defaulting officer or clerk on the payment of his shortage by his bondsmen or friends they can do so, though it is an improper and immoral thing to do, but they cannot waive the rights of the government. The penalty for violating the national bank law once incurred can only be paid by punishment.

The position taken by the government in this matter is right, and should be rigidly enforced. No opportunity should be omitted of giving dishonest bank offiand easy process of having their stealings made good by their bondsmen or

Joseph Nimmo, jr., who is favorably known as a former chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has written a pamphlet to show that the proposed Nicaragua canal is an impracticable project, not because of the difficulties of construction, but a Republican of the Harrison brand cient volume to warrant the large inwill require. He insists that no more than 1,625,000 tons of shipping would pass through the canal in a year, which is far less than the amount which would be necessary to pay the current expenses and fixed charges. The Panama canal was undertaken on the assumption that 6,000,000 tons would be carried by the canal, and upon this basis the estimates of the cost of construction were made

neers who have examined the route say is too low. If the cost of construction elected, he will owe his election. But This is an imputation on the honesty as | had been accurately estimated the 6,000,-000 tons would not have warranted the the enterprise have a reply to the opinbut until they can show the fallacy of

> The Journal believes in majority rule. If a majority of the legal voters of Indianapolis really want a wide-open town with all which that implies, Mr. Taggart is their man. But they should consider well what it does imply. It implies a return to the disgraceful condition when every department of the city government was practically under control of lawbreakers, when the police hobnobbed with gamblers and loafed in saloons with their uniforms on, when the judge of the Police Court stood in with the criminal class and the Mayor himself declared that it was useless to try to enforce law THE SAME MEN AND THE SAME in a city of this size. It implies, further, an era of tax-eating and an almost certain increase of the bonded debt of the city by about \$750,000 when the Belt railroad bonds shall be paid off in 1897. In short, it implies pretty much everything that taxpayers and citizens of Indianapolis who are proud of the city ought to dread. Yet majority rule is the American idea, and if a majority of the legal voters of the city want that kind of government Taggart is their man.

> > The passing of the days seems to increase the troubles of the Kentucky Democracy, and the number of Democrats who will not go to the polls or will vote against the Democratic candidate for Governor who has set himself against the party platform. The Louisville Courier-Journal says there is a general feeling that each Democrat must decide for himself what course he shall pursue. For itself, the C.-J. can find reasons why it should support a candidate "who, by the repudiation of the platform upon which he was nominated, forfeited his claim upon the party allegiance." Supforegoing is of the variety that the less a man has of it the better off he will be

> > Mr. Taggart says "the people, regardless of party, are demanding a change in the management of city affairs, which they know they will not receive if the present administration is continued." This is true, with a slight qualification. If Mr. Taggart had said that the people who are interested in a wide-open town and in a nonenforcement of law are demanding a change in the management of city affairs he would have stated the exact truth. These people are working might and main for his election because they want a change from the present policy of enforcing law and because they have every confidence that, if elected, he will give them a change.

> > Thomas Taggart predicts his election to-morrow by a majority "larger than that which Mr. Denny received two years ago." As a political prophet Mr. Taggart is a dismal failure. One year ago, as chairman of the Democratic State central committee, he said on the night before the election that the Demo crats would carry the State by not less than 10,000 majority. The Republicans carried it by 44,000. Two years ago, as chairman of the city committee, he predicted the election of Sullivan, whereas Denny received 3,179 plurality.

A city is really a business corporation, and should be governed on business principles. The chief aims of a city government should be to increase revenue, cut down expenses, pay off or reduce the debt, reduce the rate of interest on that which cannot be paid, and at the same time keep up with the march of municioal improvement, and see that the laws are honestly enforced. Mr. Trusler's record and the party he represents are a guaranty that if elected this will be the policy of his administration.

It is probable that the heavy shipments of gold have ceased for the present calendar year, as, from this time until January next, the large shipments of cotton and grain will turn the balance of trade in our favor. The export but it is probable that the comparatively cause an export demand which will go a long way toward making up the falling

A great many Republicans living in the southern part of the city feel that they have never been quite fairly treated in city politics. Mr. Trusler is a resident of the South Side, and if he should fail to receive the full Republican vote in the northern wards the feeling referred to will be strengthened. For this as well as for more important reasons he ought to receive the full Republican vote in the northern wards.

Because he knew the Democratic crowd, ex-Controller Woollen declared that the present levy for city expenses would not pay them. Nevertheless, largely through the efforts of Mr. Trusler, the same levy has paid all the expenses and \$200,000 of the floating debt. Shall this are busy executing them. policy be continued or shall the city go back to Sullivanism?-that is the question which voters will decide to-morrow.

Washington correspondents have had the ill manners to call attention to the silent Voorhees by remarking that the receipts of the treasury are \$60,000,000 less under the present tariff and tax law than his estimate when the bill was before the Senate. The fact is that the only figures which the Senator can handle are figures of speech. In that sort of inaccuracy he has few equals.

After the remarks of General Harrison ipon the duty of Republicans voting the Republican ticket no man calling himself a supporter of the ex-President can vote against Mr. Trusler on the pretext that he is a Harrison man. On the contrary, he will be showing that he is not

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Observed the Formalities. "Mandy, I heard that you had left your "Dat's a fact. But he ain't got no kick

comin', fer I done gib 'im a week's notice A Lover of Humanity.

'Oh, come on." they urged the diffident ung man. "You have the brains to make d political speech. It isn't a hard job at all after you get started. The words will come of themselves." "That is what I am afraid of," said he.

"If I got at it once I might become

Sometimes the Case. Watts-Doesn't old Gotrox belong to you Smallmeans-No. It belongs to him.

He looked straight in her bright, bli However, as he had a lovely brown mustache of the Ouida pattern and a tenor voice, and she was only seventeen, the fact that his crockedness had escaped her observation is not remarkable.

Deceived

AS VIEWED FROM THE OUTSIDE

Trusler, the Republican candidate, is clean, straight man, and is competent to reflect credit on the position. The city will make a mistake if he is defeated.-Worthington Times.

Next Tuesday will occur the city election n Indianapolis, and we shall learn whether or not the people of the capital are ready to turn their offices over to the brewery syndicate that is endeavoring to gain con-trol there.—Terre Haute Mail.

The municipal election held at Indianapolis next Tuesday will be one of the most important that city has ever held, inasmuch as it will decide whether or not law and order is to prevail. Will our capital city go back to her old ways next Tuesday? We hope not .- Russville Graphic

The election of Trusler means the er forcement of law, while in the event of Mr. Taggart's success a wide-open policy may be confidently expected. The lawless the gamblers and toughs everywhere are in the push for Taggart, at least this fact is apparent in this city, and straws show the direction of the wind.—Frankfort News. The voters will show their good sense by voting in favor of a business-like, eco nomical and progressive administration. such as would be given them by Mr. Trusler, rather than take the chances with Tom Taggart and his friends who favor the wide open, free and easy policy. That means corruption and a waste of the city's money.—Greenfield Republican.

Indianapolis is better governed than ever has been, and its virtue in this respect is its weakness. The party has many votes because it has kept its pledges. To succeed it must gain votes for those has lost. It will be interesting to know whether a majority of the citizens of the capital are in favor of a strict enforcement of the laws, and the election will deide this .- Marion Chronicle

Of course the Republican ticket stands in municipal government, while its Democratic rival has all the boodlers, gamblers and other bad elements of the city enlisted in its favor, with Tom Taggart as an appropriate figure-head. It would be an evering disgrace to our beautiful capital city if her government should be handed over to the latter crowd.—Mount Vernon Sun.

It would be an everlasting disgrace to th eople of Indianapolis if that beautiful city pes of success, if they really have any hopes of succeeding, is that the laws have been so thoroughly enforced that there will be enough of the independent voters and personal liberty cranks combined with the tougher elements to carry the election.

THE COFFIN VERDICT.

"Just as it should be" is the general expression of approval on hearing the verdict in the Coffin case. The conviction of Frank Coffin is thought to have been deserved, while Percy's acquittal is approved on the ground that he was not criminally responsible for his acts, being a mere puppet in the hands of his brother.

Richmond Palladium.

Francis A. Coffin has been found guilty will be indorsed by that portion of the ublic that knew the most about the two men and their business methods. Franbusiness-his was the brain that planne and directed all the intricate maneuvers the purpose of which was to get some-thing for nothing, but to do it just within the pale of the law.-Richmond Item. The second conviction of Francis

Coffin in connection with the wrecking o the Indianapolis National Bank cannot be impartially regarded otherwise than as conclusive evidence that he is deservcircumstances connected with the relabank all tend to show that they were consequent disgrace. The old banker wearing prison stripes and suffering he sins of others more than for the sins he himself committed. Justice was relentless in dealing with him, and tainly there is no good reason why tainly there is no good reason why tainly should be applied less mercilessly the real culprits in the conspiracy which resulted in so much loss and suffering.-Lafayette Courier.

The conviction of Francis A. Coffin his trial in the United States Court Indianapolis seems to be a righteous act and the people generally will approve the verdict of the jury. Coffin was implicated with Haughey in the bank and cabinet company misdeeds. The latter is no serving a sentence in the penitentiary a Michigan City. Both men were greatly respected in business circles, not only in Indianapolis, but throughout the State.
They had the confidence and esteem of had been so implicitly trusted. The misdeeds of these men were than if they had been committed by one in whom such trust had not been posed, and under such circumstances is not surprising that the puhishme meted out to the principals is consider but right and just .- Fort Wayne Gazette

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Emperor of Austria will celebrate is jubilee as a sovereign in 1898, and will present the famous Prater-the Bois de seue of his capital-to the citizens of Vienna in commemoration of the event. It is stated that the dress to be worn by the Empress of Russia at the coronation ceremony next year has just been ordered in Paris. It is to be decorated with pearls and gold, marvelously worked, and is to cost over 1,600,000 francs.

Statues of Carnot are springing up like mushrooms throughout France. Nearly ordered a monument to the deceased President, and all the sculptors of consequence lptors of consequence Her Majesty of England is evidently bit of a humorist. She saw a very much intoxicated servant at Balmoral and had

the incident investigated. Later she told one of the maids of honor that the man had been drinking healths with so panions and was in "a state of great ec-The Dowager Empress Frederick of Gertakes great interest in all the occu pations of country life, and has lately turned her attention to bee keeping, which she considers a most useful industry for

the peasant population. In order to en-courage bee keeping she has become the honorary president of the Wiesbaden Dis-trict Bee Society. Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor of Ger-Alexander III ordered all foreigners holding real estate in Russia to sell it or become Russians. The present Czar has made an exception in favor of Hohenlohe, al-though most of the property which he owned has been sold.

Dr. Edmund J. James, professor of publi finance and administration in the Wharton fessor of political science in the graduate department of the University of Pennsyl effect Feb. 1 next. He has been elected to fill the professorship of public adminitration at the University of Chicago. An English writer states that the inter

est taken in the date when the new GI bert-Sullivan opera will be ready to be put before the public is "quite remarkable." It seems probable that it will be heard to ward the end of November-an early date considering the quantity of music that has to be turned out. That objection is met by informing the world of the cases of rapid

the evening and was ended by 7 o'clock next morning. He wrote the overture to the "Yeoman of the Guard" in twelve hours, and the score of "The Golden Le-gend" in twenty-four hours.

Mary Hartwell Catherwood leads a quiet life in Hoopeston, Ill. It has taken her less than fifteen years to build up the reputation she enjoys. Her first appearance in literature was made in 1881. She is said to bear a marvelous resemblance both in ap-pearance and manner to Jean Blewett, a Canadian writer who occupies about the same position in the literary of her cour try as Mrs. Catherwood does here. Th coincidence becomes more remarkable when have never met, each has a daughter nin

If counts with empty pocketbooks, Who boast of thies old, Like any special blossom best It is the mari-gold.

Speak not of autumn days as "sad," Although the posies die; We lose the blithe mosquito now And eke the morning fly. -Washington Star.

The rose is red, the violet blue; Both are sweet, likewise you. Ere I proceed, please answer this: "Bloomers are?" or "bloomers is." -Detroit Tribune.

OUR OWN MR. BOWLES.

falent of the Egitor of "Modern Art" Quickly Recognized in Boston. ilian Whiting in Chicago Inter Ocean.

A high purpose and a genuine excellent

are sure to succeed. All the laws of the universe are with them. There is no ne cessity of worry or anxiety, for the re-sults will take care of themselves. "The solar system has no anxiety about its rep-utation," well said Emerson. This thought may be translated from the abstract into the concrete at almost any hour, so nu-merous are the examples, but the spe-cific one at this moment is the interesting story of an Indianapolis youth who has recently come to Boston, bringing with him to conduct under larger and more favorable auspices a work that he established in his native city. The young man in question is Mr. J. M. Bowles, and Dis work is a quarterly periodical enditled Modern Art. Mr. Bowles was engaged as a clerk in a store where artists' materials and various other com when he conceived the idea of fo and publishing an art magazine. It was winter of 1892. The initial number is not at hand, but the second number, in the spring of 1893, is before me, and what does it offer? Here is a magazine whose fine quality of articles, whose typographical beauty and artistic perfection of the resell's Art Publishing House in London, o to the Boston Roberts House, in superb edition of Morris's "The Word yond the World," whose typographical beauty has seldom been equaled and never excelled. The frontispiece of this number of Mr. Bowles's magazine is the "Beats of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, from original, owned by Mr. Charles I son, who kindly gave permission There is a decorative title page of Bruce Rogers; a paper on Mr. Hutchinson's col-ection, by Mr. Bowles himself; a paper on "Decorative Sculpture," and others both artistic and literary value; a repro duction of a "Steamer Landing" in Ven-ice, and other plates, whose perfection dis-tances any words to describe them. The imber is one so beautiful, so rich in inthat any connoisseur or artist would find it a rare treasure Looking through the succeed which, at my request, Mr. Bowle is so good as to let me examine, the same aim

after perfection of results is apparent. It would hardly escape the charge of extravagance were one to say what is sin true of these half dozen numbers i the spring of 1893 to date. That such work was conceived and executed by so you man in a Western city, without any pecial art training or study, is remarkable. In the paper on Mr. Hutchinson's collection, written by Mr. Bowles, he refers to a Rossetti as "painted poetry." Of ers to a Rossetti as this "Beata Beatrix" Mr. Bowles says: an intensely quiet, almost oppressive, at-mosphere of medicaval mysticism by this vision of immovable repose; a picture of trance, of death, with an influence that affected me like the heavy perfume of a tropical flower. The "Beata Beatrix" is a ture to be seen alone, by itself-by your

Here it is indeed-that marvelous vision er and forsee. numbers in detail. Each is exquisite, Mr. Bowles did not fume or fret for the imexcellence made its own way. the law and the prophets. The publication attracted the attention of that enterprising art publisher, Mr. Louis Prang. of He proposed to Mr. Bowles ransfer his work to Boston and offered sue it from the well-known Prang pu hing house. Mr. Bowles accepted the of-

fer and this beautiful quarterly Modern Art, has the advantage of being placed on a firm financial basis and of being issued by an old and well-known house.
"I had seven hundred subscribers, lied Mr. Bowles, in answer to my ques ion, "but the burden I had assumed was great; the magazine had outgrown my ilities for carrying it on when Mr. opportune offer came." traditional Boston "culture" sowles makes a distinctive and valuable contribution. His coming to this city addi-nother to the most refined and gifted locial circles. The time has gone by when the West can give nothing to the East In fact, geographical lines are obliterated now; to speak of them is archaic. The

igher culture, the larger life, is every-Mr. R. B. Gruelle is a water-color artis home has been in Indianapolis to he has domiciled himself, if I mi Mr. Bowles were friends and comrade were so finely critical that Mr. Walters was greatly pleased and at his request they are published in a book a—catalogue and a critique in one—under the title "Notes; Critical and Biographical." This book Mr. ublished and another exquis ot seem as if Mr. Bowles has illustrated "When a god wishes to ride every chip and stone will bud and shoot out winged feet to carry him.'

Law and Order Sentiment. Indianapolis Correspondence Terre Haute

nent in this city than you can imagine is often spoken of as a business question One Democratic banker said to me, "East ern money is loaned from 1 to 114 per cen cheaper in Indianapolis now than in other Indiana city. Why? Because of lav and order. That's why I will vote Prusier." And another voter, whom no one is well known as a free drinker, re-"Yes, I am going to vote for Trusler and the 11 o'clock law. If a man can't get drunk by 11 o'clock, he ought to go home

A Word for Ingalis. Vashington Post

With few exceptions Americans of brains ope sincerely that John James Ingalis to return to the United States Senate common saying in this country that the capacity for affairs of state does not count, but it is only partially true. There never was a time in Ingalls's developed career when Ingalls did not count and his name was for years synonymous

The Allison Boom. Philadelphia Record.

The Allison boom for the Republica ortions of a serious character. nany political observers it would be labele "Dangerous!" and certainly by all other candidates it will be regarded as at least dignified. Iowa's affection for her favorition is exceeded in history only by the devotion of Maine to the "Plumed Knight." A Lament.

If ex-President Harrison's assertion

Kansas City Journal.

rue, that honest, economical administration of city affairs attracts business an what might not Kansas Cit ne now if it had strangled the "gang" its infancy?

Natural Inquiry. Kansas City Journal. A short time ago Dr. Mary Walker was

said to be penniless and in absolute want. Now we are told she has bought 135 acres of valuable land and will convert it into a -girl farm. Has Dr. Mary's shi

lean Remark.

A SAVING OF \$200,491 DURING HIS TWO YEARS IN OFFICE.

Took the Office with Not Enough Cash to Pay Outstanding Warrants-Now Has \$37,000 Surplus.

RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATS

HOW BARNEY M'GETTIGAN SQUAN-DERED THE CITY'S MONEY.

Figures and Facts Why the Republicans Should Be Continued in Charge of the City's Affairs.

A short time ago Hon, W. L. Taylor prepared a speech on the finances of the city showing in a very concise form the wonderful improvement of the city's condition under the management of Mr. Trusler. This statement shows that in two years the city has reduced its debt \$200,491, and at the same time all the necessary expenses have been met without being niggardly. These figures were taken from the books in Mr. Trusler's office and can be verified by any one. The part of this

here reproduced: "Let us glance at the figures as they stood at the close of the administration of Thomas L. Sullivan, in 1893, and as they stand at the close of the present adminis-

speech showing this financial statement is

tration, in 1895: July 10, temporary loan..... loans Total interest bearing debt pt. 20, outstand rants\$15,74 Deficit in cash to pay outstanding warrants November taxes anticipated in Au-

Oct. 2, total debt, less cash These temporary loans all drew 6 per ent, interest. We were paying interest on temporary loans, the money therefor to be used, in part, to pay interest upon the bonded debt. But this is not all. There was not enough money in the treasury to pay the outstanding warrants for the month September, so that when the first October came around there was an actual eficit in the treasury of \$4,644. What was done? They went to the treasury and anticipated the November taxes. They drew advance the money that was to be

turned over in the December settlement and here are the amounts of the taxes an Adding the taxes anticipated in Au-

"And yet all of this \$44,765 of anticipated taxes and all the \$140,000 of loans still outstanding and drawing interest was not sufficient to pay the September bills if they had been presented the 1st of October. Let me show you the desperate con the treasury on election day, 1893

"What coes this mean? It means that if all the Sentember warrants had been presented, as is customary, during the first ten days of October the treasury would have been short in cash funds that time with the condition of affairs now THE CONDITIONS CONTRASTED.

"In the middle of October, 1893, the Re ublican party came into power in this city. Immediately there was an about-face financial matters. The loans then outstanding were gradually taken up and paid off. The outstanding warrants were presented for payment and were paid. All of this occurred without any increase in the rate of taxation or in the assersment on the tax duplicate. Now at the close of the present administration how does the account stand? No more honest man lives than Mr. Woollen, the Democratic controller during the last Democratic administration. He did all in his power to stem the tide of reckless extravagance, but all to no avail. The state-

ment fo: 1895 is as follows: Warrants not paid for want of Deficit in cash to pay outstanding warrants not paid because not pre-Cash in treasury to pay same. 45,280

Surplus cash in treasury above all outstanding warrants,.... Present debt less cash in treas--Recapitulation .debt less cash in treasury \$2,040,091 1895, debt less cash in treasury......1,839,600

"This does not include the \$55,000 of taxes that were anticipated in 1893 to pay the tember bills. Not a dollar has been anated this year by the controller. He has \$37,900 in his possession in cash above all outstanding warrants without the anticipation of a dollar of current taxes. The mber bills will be paid with the present surplus cash and the misellaneous receipts that shall come into the treasury. I therefore omit from the statement the anticipated taxes of September and October, 1893, and put against it

the surplus cash on hand in 1895. BARNEY M'GETTIGAN'S WORK. How He Used the City's Money to "Grease" the Ward Heelers.

It has always been the policy of the Democratic party to keep their voters in line with money, and in most cases the money from the public treasury. There are more ways than one to pervert the taxes of the people to the ward heelers and men who can be brought around to follow the standard of Democracy only by means of a little soft soap in the shape of the coin of the realm. Money is never very scarce with the Democratic committee, for it always has the breweries to fall erty of those higher in the ranks than the cheap, they seem to think, to make it and allow him to put his hands into the large money bag. The small amount that he can get of the people's tuxes is good enough, so the Democratic leaders think. This year, though, they have no such opportunity as they had two years ago, when the public treasury was in their keeping, ready to be looted in any manner that sed a return in the shape of votes. At this time two years ago the st of the city. The scandal began earry in the season, when Mr. Sullivan began his campaign for the renomination for Mayor. It was necessary to secure the votes gart had to carry him through, ward heeler was lord of the situ. He had to have money for his follo The Board of Public Works prompt instructions to Street Commissioner McGettigan to place many more names of his pay roll. The weekly pay roll of the street department then began to assume